

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**SENT TO D.C.**

7-2-07

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name **Moline Downtown Commercial Historic District**

other names/site number

**2. Location**

street & number **Roughly bounded by 12<sup>th</sup> Street to 18<sup>th</sup> Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue to 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

city or town **Moline** \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity \_\_\_\_\_ Not for publication

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Rock Island** code **161** zip code **61265**

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_\_\_ locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

**Illinois Historic Preservation Agency**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

**Rock Island, Illinois**  
County and State

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register (None)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
"N/A"

**Moline Downtown Commercial Historic District**  
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## 6. Function or Use

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### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Domestic: Single Dwelling**  
**Domestic: Multiple Dwelling**  
**Commerce: Business**  
**Commerce: Professional**  
**Commerce: Organizational**  
**Commerce: Financial Institution**  
**Commerce: Specialty Store**  
**Commerce: Department Store**  
**Commerce: Restaurant**  
**Commerce: Warehouse**  
**Social: Meeting Hall**  
**Government: City Hall**  
**Government: Post Office**  
**Education: Library**  
**Funerary: Funeral Home**  
**Religion: Religious Facility**  
**Recreation and Culture: Theater**  
**Health Care: Clinic**  
**Health Care: Medical Business/Office**  
**Landscape: Parking Lot**  
**Landscape: Street Furniture/Object**  
**Transportation: Road-related**

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Domestic: Multiple Dwelling**  
**Commerce: Business**  
**Commerce: Professional**  
**Commerce: Financial Institution**  
**Commerce: Specialty Store**  
**Commerce: Restaurant**  
**Commerce: Warehouse**  
**Social: Meeting Hall**  
**Social: Clubhouse**  
**Government: City Hall**  
**Government: Post Office**  
**Government: Courthouse**  
**Education: Library**  
**Religion: Religious Facility**  
**Health Care: Clinic**  
**Health Care: Medical Business/Office**  
**Landscape: Parking Lot**  
**Landscape: Street Furniture/Object**  
**Transportation: Road-related**

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## 7. Description

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### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Gothic**  
**Italianate**  
**Queen Anne**  
**Beaux Arts**  
**Colonial Revival**  
**Classical Revival**  
**Tudor Revival**  
**Late Gothic Revival**  
**Italian Renaissance**  
**Prairie School**  
**Commercial Style**  
**Moderne**  
**Art Deco**  
**Chateausque**

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Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Limestone**  
**Brick**  
**Concrete**

Roof **Oil based membrane**  
**Asphalt Shingles**

Walls **Brick**  
**Limestone**  
**Terra Cotta**  
**Cast Iron**  
**Metal**  
**Stucco**  
**Wood Clapboard**  
**Glass**

other **Dryvit**

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**See Continuation Sheets**

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### **8. Statement of Significance**

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X   A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X   C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

**Architecture**

**Commerce**

Period of Significance      **1845-1957**

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

**Olaf Z. Cervin**

**Hammond W. Whitsett**

**William H. Schulzke**

**various**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☒ Other

Name of repository

**Rock Island County Historical Society Library**

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property **33.38 Acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1 15 706967 E

3 15 707236 E

15 707678 E

15 707414 E

2 4597868 N

4 4597571 N

4598032 N

4597803 N

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuance Sheets

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuance Sheet

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title **Barbara Sandberg**

organization **Moline Historic Preservation Commission**

Date: **10/6/06**

street & number **534 – 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

Telephone: **309-764-6228**

city or town **Moline**

state **Illinois**

zip code **61265**

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:  
Continuation Sheets

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Multiple owners**

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### Narrative Description

#### General Setting

Moline is located in Rock Island County in northwestern Illinois and borders the Mississippi River along its northern edge. Rock Island and East Moline create the east and west boundaries of the city with the southern boundary located across Rock River near Coal Valley. Interstate I 74 intersects the city crossing the Rock River continuing north parallel to 19<sup>th</sup> Street before crossing the Mississippi River into Bettendorf, Iowa.

Moline's Downtown Commercial Historic District is centered on 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue between 12<sup>th</sup> Street and 18<sup>th</sup> Street with additional contributing properties on adjacent blocks. The avenues run east and west parallel to the Mississippi River with the streets going south from the river up onto the city's rolling bluffs. The downtown is laid out on flat ground in the typical grid pattern with public alleys behind most of the properties. The Downtown Commercial Historic District represents commercial structures built from 1845 into the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Most of the buildings are considered historically significant and demonstrate the city's growth and prosperity. There are 114 resources located within the district with one National Register property, the LeClaire Hotel, located adjacent to the district on its eastern most border. There are 100 contributing buildings, one object and 13 non-contributing buildings. The contributing resources are significant to the district because they possess historic integrity and reflect the character of the district during the period of significance, 1845 to 1957. The non-contributing resources either lack the architectural integrity necessary to convey the ambiance of the period of significance or were constructed after the stated period of significance.

The Downtown Commercial Historic District as it appears in 2006 remains primarily commercial in its composition with government, social, domestic and religious buildings located within its boundaries. The district has maintained a similar appearance throughout its period of significance. The most common building style is the one, two and three-story brick commercial building with three, eight-story anchor block buildings located within the center of the district. A high level of architectural integrity characterizes most of the buildings with modifications appearing on street level storefronts. The sense of scale, design and materials remains strong throughout the district, with 88% of the buildings qualifying as contributing to the district. The buildings are primarily brick with flat roofs and located flush with adjacent buildings, creating a solid streetscape



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appearance. Where historic buildings have been demolished, parking lots occupy the open space with the exception of one block located adjacent to the district on the northern perimeter where a new office block was constructed in 1991. Traffic intersects the Downtown District with Route 92 one-way traffic going west on 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue and east on 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue while 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue provides the traditional two-way traffic.

In the early 1840's, Moline's commercial, manufacturing and residential district extended from today's 11<sup>th</sup> Street to 18<sup>th</sup> Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue to 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue comprising 78 acres. The "Original Old Town" commercial district was located at 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue between 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Street, with the factories and mills located along the banks of the Mississippi River.

The Downtown Commercial Historic District would experience continuous growth from 1895 into the 1950's. The major periods of growth were between 1900 and 1920 when seventeen extant structures were built and between 1920 and 1930 when thirty-nine extant structures were built. Building types in the district include One-part Commercial Block, Two-part Commercial Block, Enframed Window Wall, Two-part Vertical Block, and Three-part Vertical Block. Architectural building styles within the district include, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, Prairie School, Queen Anne, Chateausque, Art Deco, Moderne and Commercial.

The number preceding each of the building descriptions is keyed to a map of the historic district included with the nomination form. Entries list the address, historic name, if known, date of construction, whether it is contributing or non-contributing and a brief description of the building.

**1. 1201 - 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1875) - Contributing**

This two-part brick Italianate anchor block building is in excellent condition and now serves as a Chiropractic Office. It is notable for its seven geometric iron Corinthian columns at street level, stone sills and a stone foundation. It has a corner oriel with an ornate embossed metal façade and turret with conical roof, two second-story bay windows and a decorative cornice. Early occupants were John Holt Grocery, Frank Landee Grocery and other Grocers until the 1920's.

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**2. 1207 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1850) - Contributing**

This Italianate brick house built for Senator Frank Landee is notable for its large eave brackets, the segmented arches over the door and windows and the chamfered porch supports. The house was attached to the commercial structure to the west by an enclosed walkway in the 1960's providing additional office space for several businesses.

**3. 1200 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1920) - Contributing**

This was originally a Standard Oil gas station and has been closed for a number of years. The brick structure is "L" shaped with three bays for auto repairs.

**4. 1290 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Kohler Flats - (1910) - Contributing**

This two-part commercial-residential brick building is eclectic in style. The storefront has been altered. Italianate brackets support the dropped cornice and several shapes of stone inserts enhance the buildings brick façade. Early occupants were Strombeck Press Company and John Wreman Shoes.

**5. 1217 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (Circa 1900) - Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial-residential building has a false façade but still retains its Victorian era features. Occupants: J. Swanson-Grocer, Gustus & Strum Meat Market, Leroy Anderson-Drugs, Ray Anderson- Appliance,

**6. 1219 – 1221 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1885) – Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial-residential building has a false façade but retains its Victorian era features. Building (5) and (6) were merged circa 1920's and function as one unit. Occupants: J. Swanson-Grocer, Mengel & Haynes-Meats, Leroy Anderson-Drugs, Ray Anderson-Appliance

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**7. 1223 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1885) - Contributing**

This two-part brick Italianate commercial-residential building's façade was altered circa 1910 blending the façade with the adjoining building (8) adding the second floor single bay, patterned brickwork and stepped parapet. Occupants: Charles Swanson Feed Store, Joseph P. Young Cigar Manufacturing.

**8. 1225 – 1227 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1885) - Contributing**

This two-part brick Italianate commercial-residential building's storefront has been altered, but the two second-story bays, patterned brickwork below the cornice and recessed window with arched stone hood are in fair to good condition. Buildings number (7) and (8) share a stepped parapet, matching patterned brickwork below the cornice and around the windows but historic photos show this alteration was done circa 1910. The location of the cantilevered bays identifies the major difference in the architecture of the two Italianate style structures. Occupants: Early use was a Feed Store, Swanson's Grocery, Fifth Avenue Market

**9. 1229 – 1231 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1895) - Contributing**

This two-part Queen Anne commercial-residential building is currently undergoing renovation. It features a corner oriel with a wooden façade, one second-story bay and a simple wooden cornice. Occupants: Charles Alsene & Frederick Sundeen Hardware Store, Badger Paint, Old Mill Ice Cream, Adolphs Tacos

**10. 415 – 421 – 13<sup>th</sup> Street - Alsene Flats (1912) - Contributing**

This two-part three-story apartment building displays influences of the Chicago School of Architecture. Patterned brickwork is notable on the façade with a decorative frieze band below a dropped cornice supported with stone brackets. Second and third floor wrought iron balconies are centered on the building's façade. Occupants: Union Billiard Room, Auto Parts Company.

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**11. 430 – 12<sup>th</sup> Street - (1975) - Non-Contributing**

This is a simple one-part modern commercial block. Occupants: Sieg Auto Company, Pitcher Perfect

**12. 1230 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – First Lutheran Church – (1876) - Contributing**

This Gothic Revival style church is one of Moline's oldest churches and was founded by Swedish immigrants. The façade is notable for its brick flying buttresses, steep gabled roof, limestone accents, arched stained glass windows and the four sided clock and bell tower. In the 1950's the congregation, not wanting to alter the historic integrity of the church, rebuilt the churches foundation opening up access to the basement area providing space for Sunday school rooms and a community room. In the 1990's a modest addition was added to the rear of the building allowing for the installation of an elevator.

**13. 1300 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Shell Service & Gas Station - (1940) - Non-Contributing**

Station has not been in service for many years and building is covered with barn board.

**14. 1305 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Swedish Olive Hall I.O.F.F. – (1909) – Contributing**

The Swedish Olive Lodge No. 583 constructed this two-part, three story commercial anchor block displays Sullivanesque influences. Although the storefronts have been altered, this building possesses a high level of integrity with raised brick pilasters capped with stone accents, patterned brick work between the second and third floor and a dropped metal cornice. Occupants: Moline Electric Company, Sharp's Appliance & Repair, Ydeans Men's Wear, Floorcrafters

**15. 1309 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1912 – 2005) – Non Contributing**

The 1912 building façade has been altered and an addition was added in 2005 when the neighboring building was lost to a fire.

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**16. 1320 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (Shallene Brothers Furniture – (1919) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Mission and Prairie School commercial Block has a high level of architectural integrity. Cream-colored tiles above the storefront frame the window wall with stone sills at all the windows. It has a shaped parapet at the roofline with a cartouche displayed in the center showing the buildings date of construction.

**17. 1317 – 1319 – 1321 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Berglund Block – (1915) - Contributing**

This two-part, commercial block's Prairie School facade displays patterned brickwork on the second and third floors dividing five sets of paired windows. Single narrow windows at the fourth floor level are located below a dropped stone cornice. The street level storefront has had some alterations. Occupants: Charles Berglund Hardware, J.C. Penney Department Store, WQUA Radio Station, Morrow's Academy

**18. 1331 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Sportmen's Inn – (1874) – Contributing**

This freestanding one-part commercial building has been altered, but retains its gabled roof, bracketed eaves, dormers and architectural design of the original 19<sup>th</sup> Century structure. The Sportsmen's Inn was a club and social center for generations of Moline hunters, fishermen, fight fans, baseball experts and weavers of tall tales. Records state that Mayor John Deere issued the first operating license to August Timm.

**19. 421 – 14<sup>th</sup> Street – (circa 1970) – Non-Contributing**

This small freestanding one-part commercial block restaurant somewhat resembles the old streetcar restaurant previously located on this site.

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**20. 1330 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Industrial Home Block – (1919) – Contributing**

This Italian Renaissance anchor block building has a high level of integrity, but is in need of repairs with most of its windows boarded up. A large wooden street level awning was added in the 1960's. Patterned brickwork divides the second and third floor paired windows with the name Industrial Home centered below the stone cornice and the roofline's stone and brick balustrade. An addition was added to the rear of the building in the 1940's to accommodate Andy's Playdium Bowling Lanes. Occupants: Barbers' Union, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Steel Workers Union of America., The Shoe Hospital

**21. 1403 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – White House Restaurant – (1930) – Contributing**

This simple one-part brick commercial building has served primarily as a family restaurant. During the late 1970's and 80's it also served as a bus transfer stop for touring coaches.

**22. 1405 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Carbro Block – (1922) – Contributing**

This two-part Gothic & Colonial Revival commercial block has a high degree of architectural integrity with its enframed window wall and central storefront entrance. The facade is composed of cream and buff colored glazed tiles that frame the second and third floor paired windows and are seen on the buildings ornate corner pilasters. The deep cornice at the top of the building displays shields and three large medallions. A deep frieze above the second floor windows displays gothic designs situated between the buildings four pilasters. Occupants: Carlson Brothers Book, Toy and Office Supply Store, Fidlers Office Supplies

**23. 1409 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1931) – Contributing**

This brick two-part commercial block has the simple lines of the Art Deco/Art Moderne style of Architecture. The street level entrance was altered in 2000. Occupants: Hadley Furniture Company, Lind Furniture and Leath Furniture

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**24. 1413 – 1415 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1922) – Contributing**

This two-part tan brick Italian Renaissance commercial-residential building has a high level of architectural integrity with the storefronts only slightly modified. The second-story windows are framed with terracotta pilasters with arched headings each containing a circular cartouche. A dropped bracketed cornice completes the façades décor. Occupants: Henry H. Rehman Restaurant, Moores Hardware and Rogers Maytag.

**25. 1417 – 1419 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Plambeck Berglund Block – (1902) – Contributing**

This brick two-part, commercial-residential Romanesque Revival building has a high level of architectural integrity. The street level storefronts have been altered, but the second floor with its combination of paired windows and paired copper clad bays remains in tact. Notable is the facades patterned brickwork and second floor stone sill that stretches the width of the building. Centered beneath the copper clad skipped gabled cornice are two small palladium windows with brick pilasters and arched window hoods. Occupants: Plambeck and Berglund Hardware, Western Union Telegraph,

**26. 1421 – 1423 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1911) – Contributing**

Building #25 was built by Dora Plambeck in 1902 for her Hardware business. Ms. Plambeck owned this adjacent property and contracted for the erection of the adjoining structure in 1911. She chose to match the Romanesque Revival architecture of the original 1902 building while adding the more ornate copper clad bays to the newer addition. Occupants: Peoples Furniture, Blackhawk World Travel

**27. 1422 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Lagomarcino's Confectionary – (1902) – Contributing**

The street level storefront of this two-part Prairie School commercial-residential block retains its original centered recessed entrance with a recessed doorway on the far right side providing access to the second floor apartment. This narrow brick building has a grouping of four windows with stone sills on the second floor with a simple rectangular brick pattern located beneath the roofline. The interior is notable for retaining its 1918 Ice Cream Parlor décor. Occupants: Singer Manufacturing, Ranks' Shoe Store & Lagomarcino's Confectionary since 1918.

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**28. 501 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – Bank Building – (1918) – Contributing**

This eight-story brick Beaux Arts anchor block has a high degree of architectural integrity. The façade is notable for its three-part vertical block capped at the eighth floor by a stone sill where stone urns conceal exterior lighting. Decorative wreaths and garlands grace the frieze at the four corners stretched between three sets of small windows all located just beneath the cornice. The upper floors offer office space for a variety of tenants. Occupants: Moline Trust & Savings Bank, First National Bank

**29. 506 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Peoples Saving's Bank & Trust Company – (1912) – Contributing**

This brick two-part vertical block Chicago Style anchor block has a high degree of architectural integrity. The five-story building was one of the first in the area to use steel girders in its construction. The street level façade was altered in the 1980's removing ornate stone arched windows and covering the area with marble. The brick façade is notable for its full height brick pilasters with stone caps and for the corner pilasters interspersed with decorative medallions. The upper floors offer office space for a variety of tenants. Occupants: Peoples Saving's Bank & Trust Company, First Midwest Bank

**30. 1514 – 1516 – 1518 – 1520 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Reliance Block – (1912) – Contributing**

This five-story brick Chicago School vertical block has a high degree of architectural integrity. Sitting just above the altered street level storefronts is a wide stone belt course from which the buildings seven brick pilasters rise separating the windows on the upper floors. A deep frieze accented with cream colored patterned brick rises above a narrow stone belt course above the fifth floor windows. A wide ornate copper cornice surrounds the top of the building. This was one of the major department stores in the downtown from 1912 until the 1980's. Occupants: Lundt & Company Dry Goods, Block & Kuhl Department Store, Carson Pierre Scott & Co.

**31. 1526 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Poole Block – (1912) Contributing**

This narrow two-part brick commercial-residential building's storefront has been altered. The building shows Italianate influences with its pair of projecting two-story, two-window shuttered wooden bays covering most of the buildings façade. Occupants: S. D. Poole's Art Store & Painting, Malcolm Jewelers



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**32. 1530 – 1532 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Leedy Block – (1912) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Arts & Crafts anchor block has a high level of integrity with only minor changes to its storefronts. A stone course surrounds the base of the second floor and a wider stone course frieze is located below the roofline. Patterned brickwork separates the second and third floor. New windows were installed during renovation in 1992. Occupants: Moline Commercial Club, Y.W.C.A. Organization, The Moline Club

**33. 1600 – 1604 – 1606 – 1608 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Lundell Block – (1910) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Prairie School anchor block still retains a fair level of integrity although its storefronts have been altered and metal siding covers part of the street level on the west side. It is currently undergoing renovation. Occupants: Martin Cigar Company, C. E. Schultz Drugs, Brown's Business College, Le Mekong Restaurant

**34. 1601 – 1603 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Sohrbeck Block – (1913) – Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial Italian Renaissance anchor block retains a high level of integrity although the storefronts have been modified. A large sculptured stone belt course separates the first and second floor. Patterned brickwork and keystones accent the windows. A wide dropped cornice with dentils and corner corbels surrounds the building. Occupants: Sohrbeck Drug Store, Seaholm's Card & Gift Shop, Moline Business College, Julie's Artistic Rose

**35. 1607 – 1609 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Jordan – Miller Block – (1920) – Non Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial building is in poor condition with a false façade and altered windows. Occupants: Ramsdell Music, Coman Optical

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**36. 1610 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Telephone Block – (1905) – Contributing**

This two-part commercial block Beaux-Arts/Classical Revival building underwent renovation in 1994 altering the storefront but retained, cleaned and tuck pointed the second-floor brick façade. Brick Pilasters separate the three windows and are accented with large ornamental modillions. A dropped stone cornice with dentils sits above the large engraved Telephone Building lettering. Occupants: Central Union Telephone Company, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Churchill & Churchill Attorneys

**37. 1614 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1928) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Italianate commercial-residential block has a high level of integrity with the storefront near original. The second floor is notable for its center grouping of five windows with two narrow side windows accented with wrought iron balconies. A mansard roof is supported with large wooden brackets. Occupants: DeWolf & Blomgren Mens Furnishings, Moline Food Shop Grocery

**38. 1616 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1928) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Italianate commercial-residential block has a high level of integrity with the storefront modified. The second floor is notable for its tall narrow windows, the center grouping of three accented with a wrought iron balcony. The mansard roof is supported with large wooden brackets. Occupants: Fitz Gibbon Men's Clothing

**39. 1611 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1920) – Contributing**

This two-part commercial building began as a Bank and was converted into a Theatre in 1941. At that time an Art Deco style of architecture was applied to the second and third floor. A large recessed area off center displays large multi-colored art squares covering two-thirds of the upper façade with a wide border of vertical and horizontal brick creating an enframed window wall. The storefront has been altered. Occupants: Fifth Avenue Trust & Savings Bank, Illini Theatre, Bond Walgreen Drug Store

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**40. 1617 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1952) – Contributing**

This one-part modern brick commercial building's storefront façade was altered in 2002. Occupants: W. T. Grant Department Store

**41. 1620 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Sears Roebuck Block – (1928) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Art Deco commercial block's storefront has been altered. The second-story is notable for its four brick pilasters two of which extend above the roofline and are capped with a decorative motif as well as the diamond patterned brickwork spaced between the pilasters. Occupants: Sears Roebuck, Barnetts Majestic Fireplaces

**42. 1630 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Fifth Avenue Block – (1930) – Contributing**

This "L" shaped brick two-part vertical block Art Deco anchor block was altered at street level in 2005. Raised pilasters separate the eight-story buildings numerous windows into groups of two and are capped at the roofline with geometric motifs embellished in ornate colored terracotta tile. A side street entrance is notable for its elaborate mosaic pattern over the doorway. The building's height and style make an impressive statement on the Avenue. Occupants: Ford Hopkins Drug Store, Schlegel's Drug Store, WHBF Radio Station

**43. 1621 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1955) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Art Deco commercial block's façade is faced with large white square tile. The storefront has been altered. Occupants: Grossman's Women's Apparel

**44. 1623 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1929) – Contributing**

The corner business in this one-story brick commercial anchor block experienced a major fire in 1949 charring the brick façade and may have prompted the application of the Vitrolite glass that covers the façade. The corner storefront has been modified. Occupants: Johnson's Cafeteria, LaRose Frock Shop, Farrell & Farrell Men's Clothing, Lofgrens T.V. and Appliance

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**45. 417 – 17<sup>th</sup> Street – (1920) Contributing**

The patterned brickwork window wall distinguishes this freestanding one-story Prairie School commercial block with brick pilasters at the corners. Occupants: Drew Donaldson Dodge Brothers Auto

**46. 1701 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – J. C. Penny Block – (1955) – Contributing**

The 1920's commercial building formerly located on this corner was demolished in 1955 to make way for the two-story brick Modern anchor block J. C. Penny Department Store. The storefront is original. Modifications to the building are on the back, or north side where a former loading dock was removed creating a rear entrance for the present business. Occupants: J. C. Penny Department Store, Riverstone Group Inc.

**47. 504 – 17<sup>th</sup> Street – Carnegie Library – (1903) – Contributing**

This outstanding Neo Classical three-story local Historic Landmark is notable for its full-height portico with center gabled roof supported by four massive ionic columns. The building has a large stone foundation interspersed with basement windows at ground level. The windows on the third level are arched with stone hoods. Ornamental brackets and dentals are displayed beneath the deep metal cornice. Occupants: Moline Public Library

**48. 1720 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1922 – Altered 2004) – Non-Contributing**

The original three-story brick building has been modified and the façade covered with white blocks to match the large addition added in 2004 to the left or east of the existing building. Occupants: Moline Daily Dispatch

**49. 1711 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Belson's Music Shop – (1925) – Contributing**

This plain one-part brick commercial building has had some modifications on the façade. It is recognized for world renowned Moline jazz drummer, Louis Belson, whose parents operated Belson's Music Shop. Occupants: Service Motor Sales, Belson's Music Shop

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**50. 1715 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Fifth Avenue Arcade - (1929) – Contributing**

This one-part brick Art Deco window wall commercial block is notable for its stone pilasters which project above the roof line and are accented with large rosettes placed within the shaped cornice. The storefront has been altered and the building now serves as an arcade. Occupants: Eagle Kash & Karry Market, Evans Cleaners and Laundries

**51. 1721 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1928) – Contributing**

This brick one-part Art Deco commercial block served as an auto dealership fronting on Fifth Avenue with the rear of the building fronting on 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue A serving the dealership as their auto repair shop. The storefront retains some of its original look and simple brickwork is notable on the façade. Occupants: Moline Auto Sales, Harrelson Motors

**52. 1723 – 1725 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1930) – Contributing**

This is a simple brick one-part Art Deco commercial block. Occupants: Walts Sandwich Shop, Hughs Sandwich Shop, Duncan Wines & Liquors

**53. 1729 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1905) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Italianate anchor block commercial building retains a high level of integrity. The storefront has been modified but retains much of its original décor. The second floor is notable for its patterned brickwork above and below the dropped cornice, a copper-clad oriel facing Fifth Avenue and three bay windows facing east onto 18<sup>th</sup> Street. Occupants: Knox & Son Funeral Home, Schneider's Drug Store, Mandarin Chinese Restaurant

**54. 425 – 18<sup>th</sup> Street – (1928) – Contributing**

This simple freestanding one-part brick commercial block served as an office for several Auto-Sales Businesses. Occupants: Moline Auto Sales, Harrelson Motors,

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**55. 1801 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1929) - Contributing**

Brick pilasters separate the altered storefronts of this one-part brick Prairie School commercial anchor block and are capped at the roofline. Patterned brickwork is visible on the west and south sides of the building. Occupants: Tri-City Yellow Cab Company, Lundahl Motors Inc.

**56. 515 – 18<sup>th</sup> Street – (1924) – Contributing**

This freestanding one-part brick commercial building displays some patterned brickwork above the modified storefront. A garage door at the east side of the building facing the alley provides access to the interior. Occupants: Streed & Scheppers Auto & Bicycle Tires, Sieg Company Auto Supply, Moline Dispatch Conference Center

**57. 1727 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1950) – Contributing**

This freestanding one-part Art Moderne brick commercial building has been modified with a drive-up teller located on the east side. Occupants: Condyl's Diner, First Federal Savings & Loan, Moline Dispatch

**58. 514 – 17<sup>th</sup> Street – David Bybee Block – (1934) – Contributing**

This government Art Deco anchor block has a light gray stone façade with a carved decorative border at the roofline. Occupants: Moline Post Office

**59. 1702 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Elks Club – (1924) – Contributing**

This Neo Classical two-story brick and stone anchor block has exceptional architectural integrity. Two full-height two-story side porches, each supported by twelve Corinthian columns, flank the buildings recessed central entrance. The windows have been altered but retain their keystones and stone sills. A stone balustrade is located above a heavy entablature interrupted with an ornate carved clock and medallions over the central entrance. Occupants: Moline Lodge No. 556, Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Community Christian Fellowship

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**60. 510 – 512 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street – (1896) – Contributing**

The storefront on this two-part brick commercial-residential block retains its centered entrance with two sets of paired windows on the second floor located beneath patterned brick work and a dropped cornice. Occupants: Moline Art Gallery, Coney Island Lunch, Christopher “D’s”

**61. 514 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street – (1909) – Contributing**

The storefront on this two-part Italianate commercial-residential building has been altered. Located above the storefront are two oriels separated by a wrought iron balcony. Two sets of two-story projecting bays are located on the alley or south side of the building. Occupants: Albert C. Woodyatt, Pianos, Moline Lunch, Christopher “D’s”

**62. 525 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street – City Hall Annex - (1928) – Contributing**

This Gothic Revival anchor block arcade has a high level of integrity. Light gray terra cotta tile form the pilasters and arches over the buildings five storefronts. Pairs of diamond pane windows on the second floor are seen under the dropped cornice. An irregular entablature displays a religious symbol at the corners of the building. Occupants: First Unitarian Church, 14<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court

**63. 523 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street – (1930) – Contributing**

This is a simple one-part brick faced commercial building.

**64. 524 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – Kerns Block – (1900) – Contributing**

This two-part brick anchor block building displays Italianate influences. All but one of the storefronts have been bricked over. A stone belt course forms the sills of the second-floor windows. Patterned brickwork highlights the frieze. Occupants: Dr. Edward L. Kerns, North Star Benefit Association

**65. 1530 – 1532 – 1540 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1949) – Contributing**

This one-story commercial building has a simple brick façade. Occupants: Bongren Jewelers, Swansons Nu Enamel, Richard A. Gilson Optometrist

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**66. 1528 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1925) – Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial building retains most of its storefront including the clerestory's prism glass windows. Occupants: Robb-Dayton Electrical Company, Moline Glass, Joseph R. Rosborough Lawyer

**67. 1524 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Ainsworth Block – (1920) – Contributing**

This two-part Italianate brick commercial-residential building has a high level of integrity above the altered storefront. White terra cotta tile frame the three paired second-floor windows beneath the decorative frieze with patterned brickwork and dentals and the white tile cap at the roofline. Occupants: Moline Hardware Company, Temples Sporting Goods

**68. 1522 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1910) – Contributing**

The storefront on this two-part brick Colonial Revival commercial building has been modified. The second-floor patterned brickwork highlights the copper-clad oriel and an altered window. Occupants: Abrahamson Meat Market, Frank Ganz, Dyer and Cleaner, Svithiod Club

**69. 1529 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1895) – Contributing**

This Tudor style residence was converted for commercial use around 1915. Only minor changes have been made to the original structure preserving the original scalloped vergeboard on the front facing gable and its stucco facade. Occupants: Charles Arvidson, residence, Great A. P. Tea Company, Midwest Typewriter Company

**70. 1514 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1905) – Non-Contributing**

This one-part brick commercial block's facade has been altered. Occupants: Alex Lundeen & Edward G. Nelson Grocers

**71. 1518 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1923) – Non-Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial building's facade has been altered. Occupants: Ramsdell Optical Company



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**72. 1506 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1927) – Non-Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial building's facade has been altered. Occupants: Peoples Store

**73. 1502 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Montgomery Ward Block – (1930) – Contributing**

This Art Deco two-part commercial anchor block's storefront retains most of its original configuration. Multiple brick pilasters on the facade are capped with decorative art stones that intersect the deep frieze. The frieze over the main storefront entrance displays a raised stone panel displaying the Ward's shield. Occupants: Montgomery Ward Department Store

**74. 523 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – (1909) – Non-Contributing**

The facade on this simple one-part brick commercial block has been altered. Occupants: Peter Foufas Restaurant

**75. 525 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – (1900) – Contributing**

Asbestos siding covers the facade of this two-story Italianate house that has had a large bay added to the front of the second-floor. The gabled roof, bracketed eaves, and tall narrow second-floor windows continue to display the architecture of the original house. Occupants: James L. Wright Saloon, Tri-City Café

**76. 527 – 529 – 531 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – (1905) – Contributing**

This is a simple brick two-part Commercial anchor block.

**77. 1417 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Hemmingson Block – (1912) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Colonial Revival's storefront has been altered, but the building retains a high level of architectural integrity. Notable are the paired two-story copper-clad bays embellished with raised wreaths, the patterned brickwork around the bays and the dropped cornice with dentils. Occupants: Hemmingson Brothers Hardware, Vander Vennet's Hardware

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**78. 1411 - 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1960's) - Non-Contributing**

This one-part Moderne brick commercial building replaced a 1900's commercial block in the late 1960's. Occupants: State Employment Service, The Printing Press

**79. 1409 - 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1955) - Contributing**

No building is listed at this location prior to 1955. This one-part modern commercial block served as office space for two popular doctors. Occupants: Doctor's Henry and Louis Arp

**80. 601 - 605 - 15<sup>th</sup> Street - (1906) - Contributing**

The street level entrances of this two-part Chateausque commercial anchor block have been modified but retain much of their original appearance. Raised plaster garlands appear above the main and side entrances and at the corners of the building. The canted front gable has a square bay with patterned brickwork above and below and a second floor oriel is located on the rear east facing side of the building. Occupants: Grey Gables Restaurant, Glenn More Tap, Chino's

**81. 1404 - 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue - Eagles Block - (1910) - Contributing**

This three-story brick Italian Renaissance Anchor Block has been altered at the street level except for the main entrance which retains its original high style of architecture. Brick pilasters either side of the doorway are capped with a decorative stone architrave with an eagle resting on a centered shield. A stone belt course divides the first and second floors as does another course below the dropped metal cornice supported by large metal brackets. Many of the window openings have been closed over, but retain their brick outline. Occupants: Fraternal Order of Eagles No 1112

**82. 527 - 14<sup>th</sup> Street - (1902) - Contributing**

This one-part brick commercial building has been partially altered with a false façade. Occupants: Anderson & Lafgren Saloon, White Owl Tavern

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**83. 525 – 14<sup>th</sup> Street – J. P. Hands Block – (1920) – Contributing**

This one-part brick window wall Prairie style commercial building has a high level of architectural integrity. Notable is the patterned brick façade and the stepped pediment over the centered storefront. Occupants: J. P. Hand, Storage Batteries, Overland-Knight Motor Company

**84. 519 – 14<sup>th</sup> Street – (1921) – Contributing**

This one-part brick commercial building has been modified, but still retains influences of the Prairie School architectural design. Occupants: H. & S. Overland Company, Moline Glass Company

**85. 512 – 12<sup>th</sup> Street – (1930) – Contributing**

This one-part brick commercial building has a false stepped parapet with influences of Prairie School design. An addition has been added to the back of the building, date unknown. Occupants: Coyne Motor Company, Simko Electric Company

**86. 1329 – 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1891) – Contributing**

This two-part Italianate commercial freestanding anchor block has been covered with ~~four~~ brick since the 1940's. The storefront has been altered, but the buildings overall shape, its numerous arched windows and gabled roof remain intact. Occupants: Andrew Monson Undertaker & Furniture, Frankel Brothers Grocery, Moline Furniture Upholstering

**87. 1403 – 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1898) – Contributing**

This two-part commercial anchor building shows some Mission influences in the brick storefront façade with its two pediments located above small stone arched windows. The gabled second-story sits back behind the pediments and is covered with stucco and accented with two diamond shaped windows. Occupants: Edward VanDaele Saloon, Seventh Avenue Tavern

**88. 1405 – 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1891) – Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial block's storefront and façade have been altered but retains its architectural design. Occupants: William Heuck, Butter and Eggs, Groceries, Baer Electric Company

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**89. 1407 - 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1891) - Contributing**

This two-part brick commercial building has a false façade but retains its architectural design. Occupants: Henry Thompson Boots & Shoes, Irvin Ross, Grocery, Five Point Bakery Company

**90. 1411 - 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1915) - Contributing**

This one-story brick commercial anchor block building has a partial false façade but retains its architectural style. Occupants: Egbert Tilson Meat Market

**91. 615 - 617 - 15<sup>th</sup> Street - (1950) - Contributing**

This is a simple one-story brick commercial building. Occupants: Trade Winds Antiques, Montgomery Ward Warehouse

**92. 620 - 624 - 626 - 15<sup>th</sup> Street - (1930) - Contributing**

This is a simple one-part brick commercial building. Occupants: John McCall Barber, Moline Typewriter, Singer Sewing Machine Company, Sam the Tailor

**93. 630 - 15<sup>th</sup> Street - (1933) - Contributing**

This one-part brick auto service station retains most of its original architectural features including a side addition for service bays. Occupants: Phillips Petroleum Service Station, Olson's Garage

**94. 1515 - 1517 - 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1960's) - Non-Contributing**

This is a one-part brick faced auto repair garage. Occupants: Olson's Garage

**95. 1519 - 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue - (1949) - Contributing**

This is a simple one-part brick faced commercial block. Occupants: Ogden Electric Service

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**96. 619 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street – Moline City Hall - (1914 – Altered 1960's) – Contributing**

Moline's City Hall is a two-story Neo-Classical anchor block with stone pilasters separating the buildings numerous elongated windows. An ornate cornice and full height entry porch supported by four Corinthian columns was removed in the 1960's.

**97. 422 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street – (1915) – Contributing**

The storefront on this two-part Art Deco brick commercial block has been altered. The four second-floor windows rest on a stone belt course with patterned brickwork notable on the façade. Occupants: Roderick Café, Lehman's Cafeteria, Illinois Optical Company

**98. 418 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street – (1925) – Non-Contributing**

The façade on this two-part commercial block has been altered. Occupants: Davis Auto Parts Company

**99. 425 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – Rosenstein Block – (1897) – Contributing**

The brick façade on this two-part Colonial Revival anchor commercial-residential block was covered with white terra cotta tile in 1911 when it became State Savings Bank & Trust Company. The canted corner entrance is framed with ornate flowered tile and is part of the building's full-height corner bay with a smaller full-height bay located on the opposite corner. The dropped cornice is notable for its modillions and egg and dart design. Occupants: The Boston Store, State Bank & Trust Company, Walgreen Drug Store, Cleveland Butts Insurance, Brew Bakers Pub, Jack's Place

**100. 419 – 423 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – Pierr Block – (1896) Contributing**

This two-part, three-story brick Colonial Revival commercial-residential block retains the building's main storefront in its central set-back location but it has been modified. Windows in groups of three on the second and third floor rest on stone sills. The third floor windows are framed with pediments with a half-circle cartouche over the center. Dentils and ornate squares are apparent on the cornice. Occupants: New York Store, Vander Vennet Men's Clothing

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**101. 417 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – Carbro Block – (1901) – Contributing**

The storefront has been altered on this two-part brick Chateausque commercial-residential block, but the building retains its unique second-story windows framed with spear-like pinnacles trimmed with garlands. The roof top pediment continues this Chateausque design. Building 100 and 101 were blended together in 1940. Occupants: Carlson Brothers, Leader Store, J. Gatsby's, Bier Stube Bar & Grill

**102. 415 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street – G. M. Ford Block – (1891) – Contributing**

The storefront on this two-part Queen Anne brick commercial-residential block has been altered, but the building retains its second-story oriel, two alley side bays and its central raised pediment with G. M. Ford in raised lettering. A grouping of three windows framed with pilasters and an ornate architrave completes the second floor façade. Occupants: Mechanics & Merchants National Bank, Leader Store, J. Gatsby's, Bier Stube Bar & Gill

**103. 1316 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1899 – Circa 1930's Addition) – Contributing**

This two-part Italianate brick commercial block is notable for its clerestory with multiple ribbed glass windows, its second-story oriel, dropped bracketed cornice and patterned brickwork. Occupants: Ostlunds Buick Garage, H. & H. Motors, Premier Properties

**104. 417 – 14<sup>th</sup> Street – Barbershop - (1930) – Contributing**

This simple freestanding one-part brick commercial block retains its storefront entrance and dropped mansard roof supported by corner brackets. Occupants: Andrew C. Sheesley Barber, Grant H. Burgeson Barber, Parrot-Dice-Collectibles & Antiques

**105. 415 – 14<sup>th</sup> Street - (1900) – Contributing**

Although in need of repairs, this two-part corner brick Queen Anne commercial-residential anchor block retains much of its architectural integrity. A copper clad oriel projects over the buildings canted main entrance. The patterned brickwork on the facade is exceptionally detailed and ornate. Occupants: Swan Larson Saloon, Jos Veys Soft Drinks, Allay Inn Tavern

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**106. 1302 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Paulson Building - (1900) – Contributing**

This two-story brick Queen Anne commercial-residential anchor block's main entrance is canted with an oriel suspended over the doorway. It has a stone belt course beneath the second-floor windows, and another above the windows with a smaller window situated within a patterned brick arch beneath a small centered gable. Occupants: DeClerk Brothers Saloon, The Magnet, Tommy's

**107. 408 – 13<sup>th</sup> Street – Paulson Flats - (1906) – Contributing**

This two-story brick Italianate apartment building has a recessed covered entry framed with wooden pillars. A keystone is centered within the patterned brickwork over the second-floor windows.

**108. 414 – 13<sup>th</sup> Street – (1905) – Contributing**

This Queen Anne brick house has a large two-story bay with a conical roofed tower. A stone belt course surrounds the house at the base of the first floor windows with stone sills on the second floor windows. The houses front porch has been removed. Occupants: August Paulson

**109. 1214 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1950) – Contributing**

This is a simple one-part brick faced commercial block. Occupants: C. E. Peterson Sons Contractors

**110. 1202 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Shallberg & Howard Flats – (1911) – Contributing**

This is a two-story brick Italianate anchor block that was formerly an auto garage with flats above. The storefront for the garage has been altered and the windows for the second-floor apartments have been closed in but these changes could be reversed. The building has a dropped metal cornice supported by paired brackets. Occupants: Shallberg & Howard Garage, Lofgren Distributing Company, Tempo Marine, Orourke Brothers Inc.\

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**111. 1201 – 1205 – 1209 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue – Sears Roebuck Warehouse**  
**(1917 – 1950 Addition) – Contributing**

This massive six-story Art Deco brick anchor block warehouse retains most of its integrity with modifications limited to its loading dock. Occupants: Sears Roebuck & Company Warehouse, Orouke Brothers Inc., GemVision

**112. 315 – 12<sup>th</sup> Street – Block Coal - (1914) – Contributing**

This small two-part brick building with Italianate influences is notable for its patterned brickwork and stone windowsills. A 1950's garage addition was added to the rear and south side of the building. Occupants: W. G. Block Coal Company, Campos Garage

**113. 1136 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue – (1906) – Contributing**

This two-part brick Queen Anne commercial-residential block has a stone foundation, a recessed full-height corner bay that includes the canted main entrance, and soldiered brickwork below the soffit. Occupants: Crystal Steam Laundry, Carlson Brothers Laundry

**114. Fifth Avenue & 15<sup>th</sup> Street – (1912) – Contributing**

The Seth Thomas cast-iron post clock is eighteen feet tall and sits on a concrete pedestal. The name C.I. Josephson Jewelers is inscribed on the metal bonnet located above the forty-inch two-sided clock face. It is highly visible on Fifth Avenue where it sat from 1912 until it was relocated when the Jewelry store moved to a strip mall in 1984. The Jewelry store closed in 2002 and the owner donated the historic clock to the City of Moline. Volunteers restored the clock before it was returned to its original location on Fifth Avenue in 2003 and designated a Moline Historic Landmark.



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**Statement of Significance**

The Downtown Commercial Historic District meets Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, the district is locally significant because of its association with commercial growth and its historical associations with commercial history and the development of Moline. Under Criterion C, the district is locally significant for its variety of architectural styles and building forms that represent the building evolution of Moline. The period of significance for the Downtown Commercial Historic District is from 1845, when the earliest building in the district was built, to 1957, the fifty-year cutoff for significance to the National Register.

The district reflects the commercial center of Moline from the early development in the 1840's to the major development in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It reflects the financial status of business leaders as they invested in larger buildings to support their growing businesses. Prominent local architects designed some of the key buildings within this historic district. Collectively, the buildings represent historic commercial architecture combined with upper level residences, updated with changing trends in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

In 1843, two plat maps were drawn up for the town, each with a different name on it. One map listed Hesperia, meaning Star of the West, and the other listed Moulin, meaning City of Mills. The latter was chosen because of the number of mills located along the town's Mississippi River front. When Moline was platted in 1843 it contained only thirteen houses. From this humble beginning the city's growth has been largely accredited to its proximity to the Mississippi River. In 1837 David B. Sears built the first brush and stone dam across the Mississippi to Rock Island (now known as Arsenal Island) just west of today's 15<sup>th</sup> Street. Power came from water forced down the Moline side of the river by a millrace running beside the mill. Waterpower was now readily available from the Sears Dam for powering the growing number of factories and mills being built along its banks.

News of the potential for jobs in these mills and factories brought westward moving settlers, many of them Swedish and Belgian immigrants looking to put down roots in this new territory. Word of this growing city also brought a blacksmith and plow manufacturer named

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John Deere to the area in 1847. Mr. Deere moved his family and business from Grand Detour, Illinois and built his plow factory long the banks of the Mississippi River at 15<sup>th</sup> Street purchasing power for his factory from the nearby mill owned by Colonel John Buford. This move would prove to be an important milestone in the city's history. The ensuing years saw John Deere's company prosper and grow, drawing several other major farm implement companies into the area. A quote from a 1915 booklet produced by the Moline Commercial Club states: "Her (Moline's) products are known throughout the four corners of the globe, and it can rightfully be said that the sun never sets on her products. Her plows stir the earth, her planters drop the seed, her cultivators cultivate the corn, and her wagons haul the crops to market and her buggies and automobiles take the farmers' families on pleasure jaunts."

By 1853 Moline had 172 buildings within its borders. They included twenty factories, 14 stores, two packinghouses, four churches, a school, several saloons and a parsonage. The coming of rail service to the area was celebrated with the Rock Island Lines first train from Chicago traveling through the city's commercial district in February 1854. Now the city had access to both rail and river transportation allowing it to acquire raw materials for the mills and factories and transport for the finished goods. The completion of the first railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at nearby Rock Island in 1856 opened up the West providing Moline with additional opportunities for selling and shipping its manufactured goods. The 1855 census population was 1,963 and would grow to 4,166 by 1870.

In 1862, during the height of the Civil War, the Federal Government officially took control of Rock Island, formerly the location of the Army's Fort Armstrong. It ordered the squatters, factories, mills and lumber yards off the island with most choosing to relocate in Moline. Rock Island and the smaller Benham's Island are located in the Mississippi River midway between Illinois and Iowa. The government wanted to use the islands for the construction of a permanent national arsenal and also saw this as a location where it could erect barracks suitable for containing the captured Confederate soldiers. A bridge coming from Rock Island crossed the Mississippi's Sylvan Slough entering Moline at 16<sup>th</sup> Street providing access to the island for Moline workers employed in the new arsenal factories and for bringing goods and services to the Confederate prisoners. During the Civil War and later the Spanish American

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War, arsenal factories manufactured horse saddles, carbine scabbards, saddlebags, harnesses, ammunition chests, and packing boxes among other goods.

Beginning in 1866, hundreds of jobs were created when the Arsenal, needing more power for its factories, began building two dams. Having removed the Sears stone and brush dam, the government agreed to build Moline a lateral dam with a waterpower pool that ran parallel to Moline's waterfront and provided additional power to the mills and factories via flume openings or chutes each with its own gatehouse. To provide power to the Arsenal factories, a stone dam was built on the southwest side between Rock Island and Sylvan Slough.

From its inception, the Rock Island Arsenal has met the challenge of each succeeding war with its ability to manufacture and repair armaments needed for soldiers in battle. The Arsenal in 2006 remains one of the major employers in the Quad Cities and has contributed to the growth of Moline and to its commerce providing the area with thousands of jobs. Bridge access to the Island is still located at 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and 16<sup>th</sup> Street, two blocks north of the city's Commercial Historic District a convenience for those needing goods or services located within the district.

By the 1880's, the city's population had grown to 8,000 residents. To accommodate this growth, a second commercial district developed along 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue between 15<sup>th</sup> Street and 18<sup>th</sup> Street with brick Italianate, two and three-story commercial buildings, taverns, theatres and hotels lining the Avenue. The smaller businesses such as grocers, shoe stores, hardware stores and meat markets continued to do business in the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue commercial district. By 1895, rail traffic on tracks immediately south and parallel to 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue had increased to 75 trains per day, making it difficult for citizens to access the 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue commercial district. This fact prompted business leaders to consider moving away from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue commercial district up to 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues expanding the already established 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue commercial district. The dozens of stately homes that graced 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues gradually gave way to commercial buildings with the city's residential districts moving further east and west of the downtown commercial district as well as south up onto the city's rolling bluffs.

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By 1900 Moline's population had reached 22,000 residents. In a span of fifty years, Moline had developed from a small river town into an industrial city of major importance. Factories, some covering over two square city blocks in size, stretched along Moline's Mississippi riverfront from 1<sup>st</sup> Street to 18<sup>th</sup> Street providing jobs for hundreds of skilled and unskilled workers. Deere & Company was employing over a thousand workers at its factories in Moline and Rock Island. Other businesses that offered employment to Moline's growing population were Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company that developed flour milling machinery, Moline Wagon Works, Deere and Mansur Works that built corn planters, Moline Plow Company, John Deere Plow Company, Williams White Foundry and Machinists, Montgomery Elevator Company, Strombeck-Becker Woodworking Manufacturing Company, Dimock Gould & Company Milling and Woodworking, Sechler Carriage Company, Velie Motor Company, Deere-Clark Motor Company and Moline Automobile Company.

Between 1900 and 1920, in response to the city's continuing growth and prosperity, the Downtown Commercial Historic District witnessed the construction of seventeen extant structures. Notable are the Carnegie Library (47), City Hall (96), two, eight-story anchor block buildings (28 & 29) and a five-story commercial block (30). The Downtown Commercial District was the preferred location for business and commercial development. A 1915 booklet produced by the Moline Commercial Club states: "Moline enjoys an enviable reputation as a retail trading center and all the stores in our new shopping district are of the highest type. Every class and kind of business is well represented and the proprietors of these establishments are men of successful affairs of business." Streetcars funneled everyone downtown, as few people had cars. Lagomarcino's Confectionary (27) flourished during the Prohibition era when theater goers came in for their fancy sundaes, sodas and chocolates after a show.

Between 1920 and 1930, the area saw its biggest building boom enlarging the commercial district to adjoining streets and avenues with the construction of thirty-nine substantial extant buildings. The Elks Club (58), a Classical Revival building with exceptional architectural integrity was built in 1924. Today's City Hall Annex (62), built by the First Unitarian Church, has a beautifully arched storefront arcade, and was built in 1928. Construction on the Art Deco eight-story Fifth Avenue anchor block (42) was just getting underway when the

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Great Depression hit, but local investors pooled their resources and continued construction bringing jobs to construction workers who would otherwise have been out of work and a major new office and commercial block to the downtown.

By the 1930's, Moline's population had reached 32,330 and manufacturing continued to be the city's draw offering jobs for those looking to locate in this growing community. Known first as one of the Tri-Cities, with the growth of neighboring East Moline, the area would become known as the Quad Cities which included Moline, East Moline, and Rock Island, Illinois, along with Davenport, Iowa. Moline had all the natural advantages essential to any manufacturing enterprise – good labor, cheap fuel, power, light, water, unlimited transportation facilities utilizing both water and rail, and the addition of air transportation with the opening of the new Moline Airport. All the main line trains to the West and South using Rock Island Lines tracks, came through Moline including thirty passenger trains per day passing one block north of the city's Downtown Commercial Historic District utilizing the Rock Island Lines rail depot formerly located between 17<sup>th</sup> Street and 18<sup>th</sup> Street along 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue A. (Demolished 1972).

In 1950's, the Downtown Commercial Historic District, having witnessed the good times and the bad, continued to be the business and social center of the city. Parades, always drawing big crowds, celebrated the end of World War I and II, along with homecoming parades, Fourth of July Parades, and Labor Day Parades. Six major department stores now served the area including Block & Kuhl Company (30), New York Store (demolished 1990), J. C. Penny (46) Sears, Roebuck & Company (41), and Montgomery Ward & Company (73). Auto dealerships were now part of the downtown (54) and (51) as were gas stations located on several corners (3, 13, 93). Storefronts were modified during the 1950's and 1960's as attempts to "modernize" took hold. It was not until the late 1970's and early 1980's that the major department stores made their move away from the downtown out to South Park Mall forever changing the usage of many of the district's buildings.

During this period, there were changes in industry that would have an impact on the businesses in the Downtown Commercial Historic District. The poor farm economy and labor disputes of the 1980's were responsible for the closing of farm implement factories in

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and around the Quad Cities, such as Caterpillar, J. I. Case, Farmall Works, and International Harvester. Deere & Company cut back production and workforce and managed to survive, but jobs were scarce. The loss of so many manufacturing jobs devastated the local economy into the 1990's. Turning the corner from the decline of the 1980's, Today Moline is a community of 43,768 residents whose determination and vision for the future has diversified its commerce, revitalized its riverfront and created new job opportunities for its citizens.

Although some demolitions have occurred within the Downtown Commercial Historic District, its historic appearance and its association with Moline's commercial history remains intact. The overall condition of the district's commercial buildings is good and it continues to display a high level of architectural integrity.

**Architecture**

Moline's Downtown Commercial Historic District consists of a variety of architectural building styles representative of American architecture in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The unified mass of the district identifies it as a substantial well-preserved downtown district that has maintained its location and setting. The most notable styles within the district are Italianate, Neoclassical, Queen Anne, Art Deco, Gothic Revival and Commercial. The majority of the commercial buildings represent the architectural combination of storefronts with upper level residential living while the three large anchor blocks offer a high level of amenities available for offices. Moline's Downtown Commercial Historic District is notable for its broad scope of significant examples of commercial architecture.

Tall thin windows, large eave brackets, stringcourse, hoodmold or eyebrow window heads and projecting bays identify the Italianate style of architecture. Most of the Italianate examples in the district have several of these identifying features. The two-part brick commercial block (37) at 1614-5<sup>th</sup> Avenue has a high level of integrity with its center grouping of five windows with two narrow side windows accented with wrought iron balconies. The sloping roof is supported with large wooden brackets. A second example (61) is 514 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street that has

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two second-floor oriels separated by a wrought iron balcony centered above the storefront entrance.

Within Moline's commercial district there are two distinct examples of the Neoclassical style of architecture. Neoclassical is based primarily on the Greek and Roman architectural orders and can be recognized by their monumental proportions finished with a smooth polished stone or brick surface. Colossal pedimented porticos may highlight the façade flanked by a series of colossal pilasters. The Carnegie Library (47) at 504 – 17<sup>th</sup> Street is notable for its full-height portico with center gabled roof supported by four massive ionic columns. The building has a large stone foundation interspersed with basement windows at ground level. The windows on the third level are arched with stone hoods. Ornamental brackets and dentals are displayed beneath the deep metal cornice. The Elks Club building (59) at 1702 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue has two massive full-height two-story side porches, each supported by twelve Corinthian columns that flank the buildings recessed central entrance. A stone balustrade is located above a heavy entablature interrupted with an ornate carved clock and medallions over the central entrance.

The Queen Anne style of architecture was popular from 1880 until 1900 and was promoted in pattern books and architectural magazines. The expanding railroad network also helped popularize the style by making pre-cut architectural details conveniently available. Architectural parts include but are not limited to towers, turrets, tall chimneys, porches, and bays. The 1895 former corner Hardware store (9) at 1229 – 1231 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue is notable for its corner oriel, its second-story bay and its simple wooden cornice. The G. M. Ford building (102), built in 1891 and located at 415 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street has a second-story corner oriel, two alley side bays and a central raised pediment. A grouping of three windows framed with pilasters and an ornate architrave further enhances the second floor. One of the districts three remaining houses (108) located at 414 – 13<sup>th</sup> Street is a two-story brick with a large projecting two-story bay with conical roofed tower. A stone belt course surrounds the house at the base of the first floor windows with stone sills beneath the second floor windows.

The Victorian Gothic style of architecture's most distinguishing feature is the polychromatic exterior finish. Material of differing colors and texture are juxtaposed, creating decorative

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bands highlighting corners, arches and arcades. The First Lutheran Church (12) built in 1876 and located 1230 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue displays these identifying elements. The façade is notable for its brick flying buttresses, limestone accents, arched stained glass windows, steep gabled roof and the souring four-sided clock and bell tower. The two-story anchor block arcade building (62) at 525 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street shows more of the Gothic Revival style of architecture with its light gray terra cotta tile that form ornate pilasters and arches over the arcade storefronts. Pairs of diamond pane windows on the second floor are seen under the dropped cornice. An irregular entablature displays a religious symbol at the corners of the building built by the First Unitarian Church in 1928.

The Art Deco style of architecture was popular from 1925 to 1940 and is characterized by a linear, hard edge or angular composition often with a vertical emphasis and highlighted with stylized decoration. The eight-story Fifth Avenue Anchor Block (42) located at 1630 – 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue built in 1930, is notable for its brick pilasters separating the buildings paired windows and capped at the roofline with geometric motifs of colored terracotta. A side entrance is notable for its elaborate mosaic pattern over the doorway continuing the Art Deco décor. Another example is the David Bybee Moline Post Office Block (58) located at 514 – 17<sup>th</sup> Street built in 1935, with its light gray stone façade with the only ornamentation being the carved stone border along the roof edge. The former Montgomery Ward Building (73) at 1502 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue built in 1930 displays multiple brick pilasters capped with decorative art stones that intersect the deep frieze. The frieze over the storefront entrance displays a raised stone panel displaying the Ward's signature shield.

Buildings in the historic commercial district that do not reflect a specific architectural style are either the One or Two-part commercial block building form. The One Part Commercial Block is a single story, simple box with little or no architectural ornamentation and is usually used for small retail outlets. The Two-Part Commercial Block buildings are the most common type of buildings usually limited to two to four stories with distinct horizontal division between the lower storefront and upper stories. The Commercial style of architecture was used for both large and small commercial buildings from 1875 to the 1920's. The exterior wall surface was usually flat with few projections with patterned masonry the most common addition. The two-story brick commercial block (60) at 510 – 512 – 16<sup>th</sup> Street built



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in 1896 has some patterned brick work and a dropped cornice on its façade and is a good example as is the one-story brick commercial building (92) at 620 – 624 – 626 – 15<sup>th</sup> Street built in 1930 which has four stone rectangular panels located above the storefront windows. The brick two-story Block Coal building (112) at 315 – 12<sup>th</sup> Street built in 1914 has stone windowsills and patterned brick on its façade is an earlier example.

**Conclusion**

The Moline Commercial Historic District retains its look and feel of a successful downtown commercial district that is evolving into the twenty-first century. The area reflects the evolution of the architecture of the city from its earliest beginnings to present day. The Historic District is significant for Commerce and Architecture and has sufficient integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at the northern corner of the intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and the alley between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenues the district runs southeast along the northeast boundary of the 12<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way line to the northern corner of the intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and the alley between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues. Turn to the northeast and run along the rear property lines of the buildings facing 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, crossing 13<sup>th</sup> Street and continuing to a point in line with the rear property lines of the buildings facing 14<sup>th</sup> Street. Then proceed southeast along the rear property lines of the buildings facing 14<sup>th</sup> Street to the 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way line. Next, turn to the northeast and continue along the 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way line to the 14<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way line. Then turn to the southeast, crossing 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and follow the 14<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way to the southern corner of the intersection of 14<sup>th</sup> Street and the alley between 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Avenues. Turn southwest and follow the rear property line of the lot located at the west corner of the intersection of 14<sup>th</sup> Street and 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Then head southeast to the 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way line. Next, turn northeast and continue along the northwest boundary of the 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way until reaching the western corner of the intersection of the 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 16<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-ways. Then turn to the northwest moving along the southwest boundary line of the 16<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way until reaching southwest corner of the intersection of the alley

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between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues and the 16<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way. Crossing 16<sup>th</sup> Street run northeast along the southeast boundary of the alley right-of-way located between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues to the eastern corner of the intersection of the alley and the 17<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way. Next, turn to the southeast and continue along the northeast boundary of the 17<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way to the southeast boundary line of the property located at the eastern corner of 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 17<sup>th</sup> Street. Then turn to the northeast and follow the southeast boundary line of the property located at the eastern corner of 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 17<sup>th</sup> Street until reaching the eastern property corner. Next, head northwest along the northeast boundary line, crossing 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and stopping at the southeast boundary line of the property located at the northern corner of the intersection of 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 17<sup>th</sup> Street rights-of-way. Then follow the southeast property line to the northeast and continue until reaching the western corner of the intersection of 18<sup>th</sup> Street and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Next, proceed northwest, crossing the alley between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues and stop at the southeast boundary line of the property located on the southern corner of the intersection of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 18<sup>th</sup> Street. Next, head northeast to the western corner of the intersection of 18<sup>th</sup> Street and the alley between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues. Then head northwest along the western boundary of the 18<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way, until reaching the northern boundary of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way. Next, follow the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way to the northeast until reaching the eastern boundary corner of the property located between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenues and on the east side of 18<sup>th</sup> Street. Then turn to the northwest, continuing along the northeast boundary line to the southern line of the 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue A. right-of-way. Next, turn to the southwest and follow the 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue A. right-of-way line until reaching the northeast boundary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way. Then turn to the southeast and follow the 16<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way until reaching the southeast boundary line of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way. Next, turn to the southwest and follow the southeast boundary line of the 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way until reaching the southwest boundary line of the 15<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way. Then turn to the northwest and follow the southwest boundary line of the 15<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way until reaching the southeast boundary line of the alley located between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenues. Next, turn to the southwest and follow the southeast boundary line of the alley right-of-way to a point in line with the northeast property line of 1316 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Then turn to the northwest, crossing the alley and continuing along the northeast property line of 1316 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue until reaching the southeast boundary line of the 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way. Next, turn to the southwest, following the southeast boundary line of the 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue right-of-way until reaching a point in line with the northeast property line of the property on the northeast corner of the intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Then turn to the northwest,

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crossing 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue and continuing along the northeast boundary line of the property located on the northern corner of the intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue until reaching the southern boundary of the railroad right-of-way. Next, turn to the west following the southern boundary of the railroad right-of-way until reaching the 12<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way northeast boundary line. Then cross 12<sup>th</sup> Street and continue until reaching the northern corner of the property located at the western corner of the intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Next, continue to the southwest along the northwest boundary line of the property located at the western intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Then head to the southeast along the southwest boundary line of the properties located immediately southwest of the 12<sup>th</sup> Street right-of-way until reaching the northwest boundary of the alley between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenues. Next, turn northeast and continue to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification**

The district is irregular in shape with its boundary including those buildings that maintain the historic integrity of the period of significance in the commercial center of Moline and excludes new construction and parking lots located along its perimeter. Residential districts form the boundaries located to the east of 18<sup>th</sup> Street and to the west of 12<sup>th</sup> Street. Railroad tracks form the boundary to the north running parallel to 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Seventh Avenue forms the southern boundary located at the base of the city's rolling bluffs.

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**Photograph List**

Moline's Downtown Commercial Historic District

Dan Mizner, Photographer; negatives Moline City Hall; taken 9/2006

Building numbers correspond to the numbers in the Narrative Description

1. North side of 1200 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #1, #2, #5 - #9, Camera facing northwest.
2. North side of 1200 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #1, #5, #6, camera facing northeast.
3. First Lutheran Church, South side of 1200 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, building #12, camera facing southwest.
4. West side of 12<sup>th</sup> Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing building #113, camera facing southwest.
5. South side of 1300 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #29, #16 & #12, camera facing southwest.
6. North side of 1300 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #17, #15, #14, & #9, camera facing northwest.
7. North side of 1400 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #21 - #26, camera facing northeast.
8. Chase Bank, South side of 1400 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue building #28, camera facing southwest.
9. North side of 1400 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings # 99, #26 - #22, camera facing northwest.
10. South side of 1500 block of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #29, #30 & object #114, camera facing southeast.
11. West side of 400 block at 15<sup>th</sup> Street showing buildings #102, #101, #100, #99, #28 & #73, camera facing southwest.
12. South side of 1500 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #32, - #27, camera facing southwest.
13. North side of 1600 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #34, #35, #39, & #40, camera facing northeast.
14. South side of 1600 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue showing buildings #33, #36, & #42, camera facing southeast.
15. East side of 500 block, 16<sup>th</sup> Street showing buildings #61, #60, #33, & #34, camera facing northeast.

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16. Fifth Avenue Building, 1600 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, building #42, camera facing southwest.
17. West side of 1600 block, 17<sup>th</sup> Street, showing buildings #45, #44 & #42, camera facing southwest.
18. Carnegie Library, East side of 500 block, 17<sup>th</sup> Street building #47, camera facing east.
19. North side of 1700 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, showing buildings #53, - #50, camera facing northwest.
20. North side of 1800 block, 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, showing building #55, camera facing northeast.
21. Elks Club Building, 1700 block, 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, showing building #59, camera facing southwest.
22. Moline Post Office Building, 500 block of 17<sup>th</sup> Street, building #58, camera facing northeast.
23. West side of 500 block, 16<sup>th</sup> Street, showing buildings #62, #63 & #32, camera facing northwest.
24. City Hall Annex, 500 block, 16<sup>th</sup> Street, building #62, camera facing north.
25. West side of 600 block, 16<sup>th</sup> Street, showing buildings #80, #90, #91, & #92, camera facing southwest.
26. South side of 1400 block, 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, showing buildings #81, #80, & #73, camera facing southeast.
27. East side of 500 block, 15<sup>th</sup> Street, showing buildings #64 & #29, camera facing northeast.

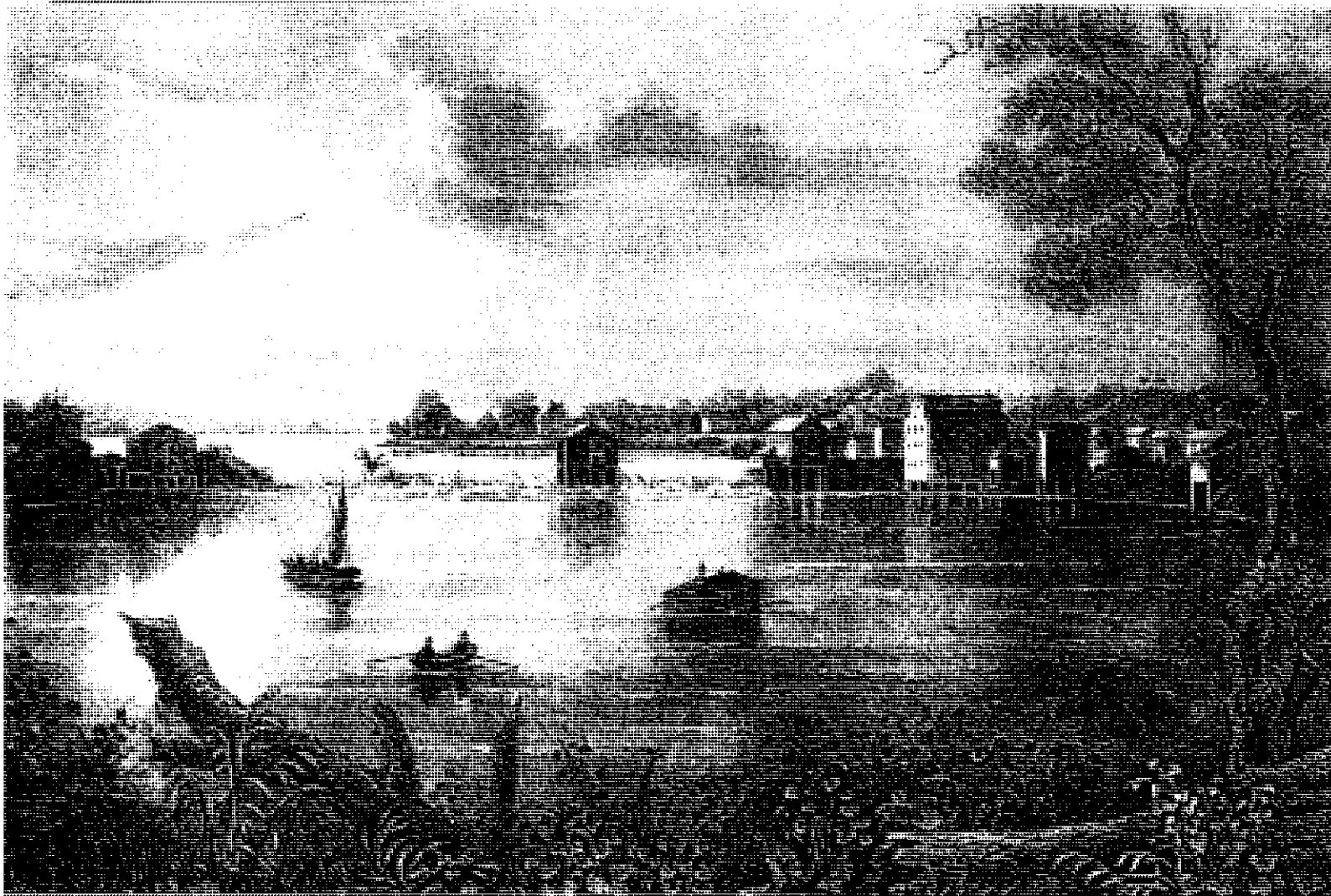


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**Figure 1. View of Moline, Illinois Circa 1840**

Rock Island County Historical Society Library, Moline, Illinois

Steel etching showing the mills, early brush dam and settlers homes.

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**Figure 2. View of 1200 Block, 5th Avenue, looking northwest, Circa 1900**  
Rock Island County Historical Society Library, Moline Illinois

This photo shows buildings #6, #7, #8, & #9 in the commercial district.

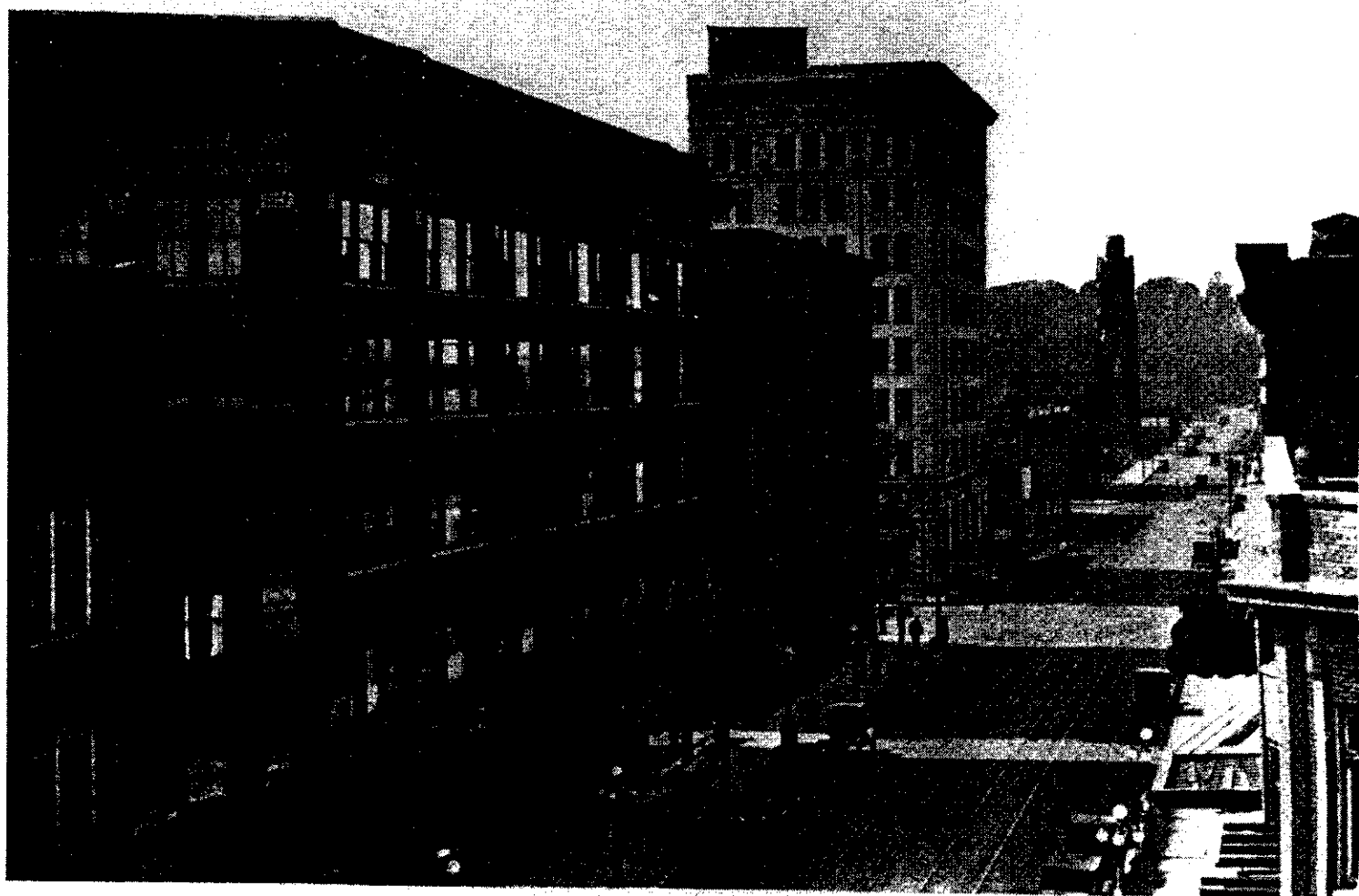
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**Figure 3. View of 1500 Block, 5th Avenue, Moline, Illinois, Circa 1923**  
Rock Island County Historical Society Library, Moline, Illinois

This photo shows buildings #28, #29, #30, #31 and object #114 looking southwest.

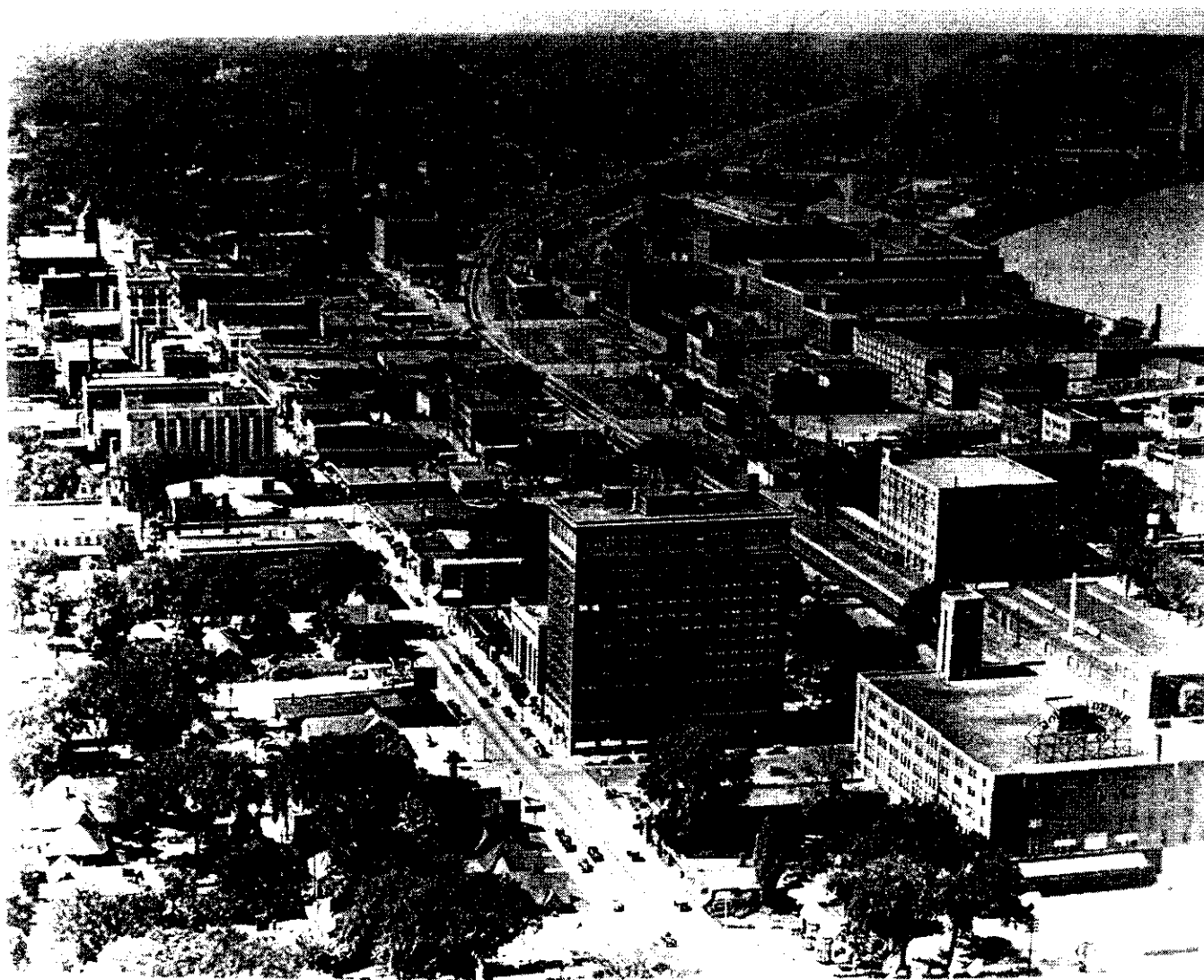
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**Figure 4. Aerial View of Moline, Illinois Looking Northwest, Circa 1948**  
Rock Island County Historical Society Library, Moline, Illinois

This photo shows the factories along the Mississippi River, the railroad tracks, and Moline's Commercial Historic district from 18th Street to 12th Street.

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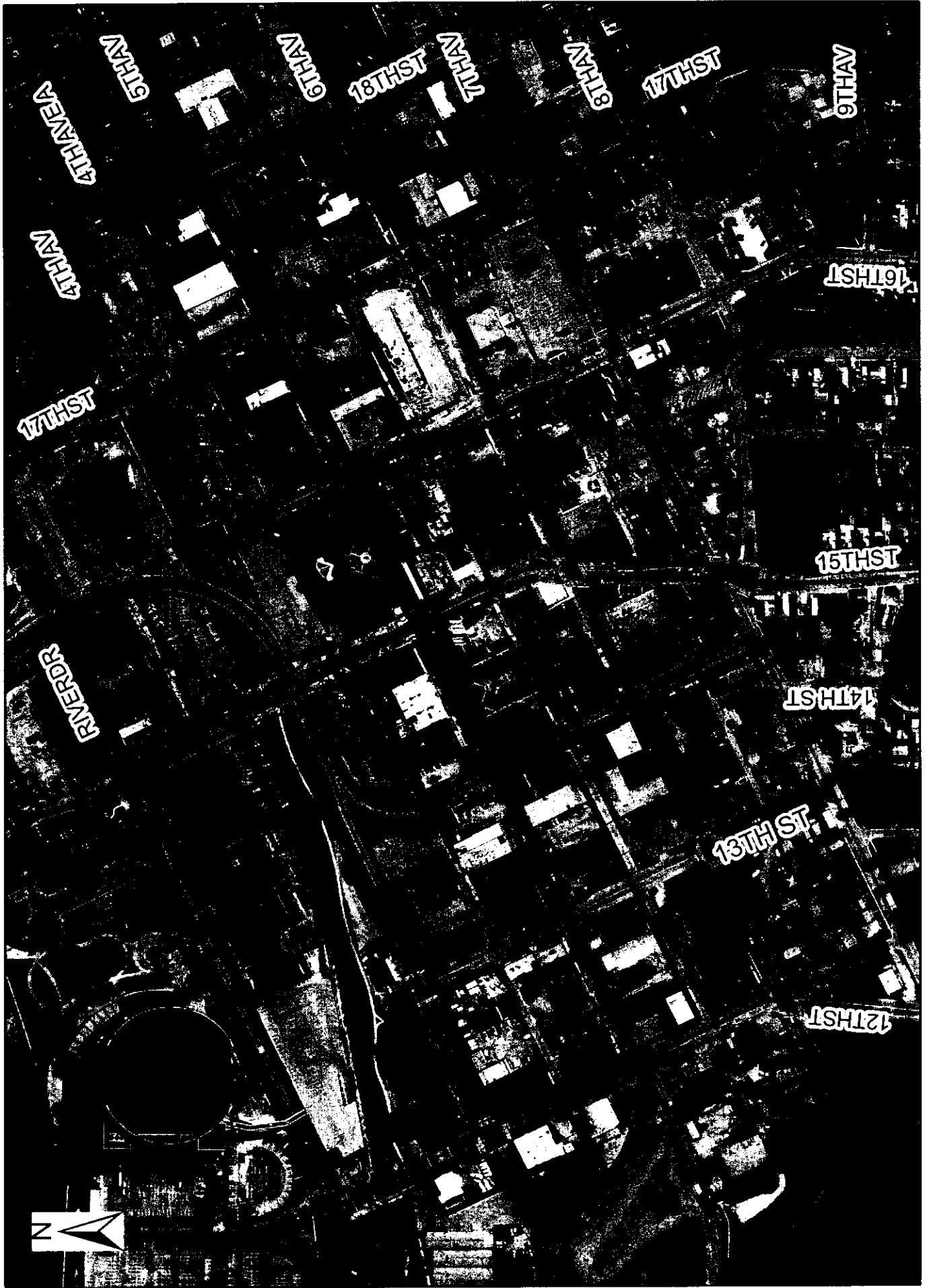
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**Figure 5. View of 1600 Block, 5th Avenue, Moline, Illinois, Circa 1950**  
Rock Island County Historical Society Library, Moline, Illinois

This photo shows buildings #12, #28, #30, #32, #33, #36, #37 & #38 looking southwest with #40 & #43 visible on the right (north) side of the avenue.

City of Moline - Downtown Commercial Historic District



Ruddell Mill Site,  
Address Restricted,  
Batesville vicinity, 07000434,  
LISTED, 8/28/07

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,  
Community House,  
620 Lincoln Ave.,  
Winnetka, 07000854,  
LISTED, 8/30/07

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,  
Palmer Park,  
201 E. 111th St.,  
Chicago, 07000855,  
LISTED, 8/30/07  
(Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,  
Vial, Robert, House,  
7425 S. Wolf Rd.,  
Burr Ridge, 07000853,  
LISTED, 8/31/07

ILLINOIS, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY,  
Moline Downtown Commercial Historic District, Roughly bounded by 12th St. to 18th St., 4th Ave. to  
7th Ave., Moline, 07000856, LISTED, 8/30/07

IOWA, WOODBURY COUNTY,  
Williges Building,  
613-615 Pierce St.,  
Siouz City, 07000850,  
LISTED, 8/31/07

LOUISIANA, ORLEANS PARISH,  
Buildings at 445-447-449 South Rampart,  
445-447-449 S. Rampart,  
New Orleans, 07000857,  
LISTED, 8/30/07

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY,  
Goucher College,  
1021 Dulaney Valley Rd.,  
Towson, 07000885,  
LISTED, 8/28/07

MARYLAND, FREDERICK COUNTY,  
St. John's Church at Creagerstown Historic District,  
8619 Blacks Mill Rd.,  
Thurmont vicinity, 07000862,  
LISTED, 8/28/07

MARYLAND, HARFORD COUNTY,  
Graystone Lodge,  
1118 Bel Air Rd.,